SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR IDIOTIC AND FEEBLE-MINDED YOUTH. 12mo. pp. 33. Boston. In a recent article on the subject of "Idiota and their Instruction." we gave a brief summary of the measures that have been adopted by several States in the Union for the improvement of this unfortunate, and hitherto, almost entirely neglected class. The Report before us by Dr. Samuel G. Howe, President of the Massachusetts School for Idiotic Youth, is a valuable document, presenting not only a variety of interesting facts, but many important general views, to which the experience and sagacity of the writer accord an

eminent authority. As we have already stated, the number of pupils in this Institution in January, 1853, was thirtyseven. Fourteen have been since admitted and nine discharged, making the present number forty-two, of which thirty-one are beneficiaries of the State, and eleven are private pupils. Two out of the nine discharged were greatly improved, but the others did not receive any considerable benefit. These gave little hope of improvement when admitted into the School, and were retained only long enough to show the desperate character of their case. Still the principle is adopted, never to rely upon first appear ances-some cases which promise most at the commencement do not improve at all-while others that seemed hopeless turn out remarkably well at last.

It is worthy of notice that most of the dis charged pupils had for years been subject to severe and oft-recurring fits. This symptom, however, does not preclude all hope of improvement, as several unaffected in this way have obtained a permanent cure, while others are decidedly better than they were. Although the pupils are all young, they do not show the characteristic strength and activity of youth. Their general standard of health is low. This is easily accounted for. They usually come of "poor stock," and that which is deeply tainted with scrofula. For the most part, one at least of their parents was of feebl structure, or in an unhealthy condition either of body or mind. Formed of such imperfect materials, many of them cannot resist ordinary exposure after birth, and die either in infansy or in early childhood. Numbers while yet in tender years are destroyed by epilepsy and kindred disorders. Others are so weakened by fits, by gluttony, by selfabuse, by drugs and other pernicious influences, that they cannot resist an ordinary attack of disease, and die young. Few reach maturity; fewer still survive

In an investigation made by Dr. Howe a fe since of the antecedents of three hundred and fiftynine congenital idiots, several facts were elicited which well deserve the attention of intelligent philanthropists. " It was found that almost all those of of very poor and feeble stock-stock such as, in animals, farmers would never breed from. It was found in every case except four-that is, in three hundred and fifty-five out of the three hundred and fifty-nine cases—that the parents were closely related blood; or that one or the other of them had a decided bereditary tendency to mental derangement; or was of a marked scrofulous habit of body; or was impaired in health by disease, or by intemperance, or by sensual excesses so that the idiocy of the child was clearly explicable upon physiological principles.

"In the matter of intermarriage of relatives," says Dr. Howe, "my experience with various classes of inchildren, goes to show that nature protests against it, and sometimes with terrible vehemence. Where both parties are of sound constitutions, and without marked tendency to any particular form of disease, the liability to infirmity among the immediate offspring is small. Where one party is of unsound constitution, the liability is greater. Where both are unsound, it is very great. Where one party has a constitutional tendency to a particular form of disease, and the other either has no such tendency, or a tendency to some other form of disease, the diverging tendencies seem to correct each other, so that the liability is not great; but where both have the same constitutional tendency, then the danger is so great that some kind of infirmity is almost sure to appear in some of the offspring."

In regard to the general principles on which the School is conducted. Dr. Howe gives the following When we find a child whose mind is not develo

at the usual period, or is developed very imperfectly that is, a child who seems to be more or less idiotic that is, a child who seems to be more or less idiotic, we infer that there must be structural and radical defect in some part of the 'child's bodily organization, or else some obstructic to the performance of its functions. We infer this just as a watchmaker, who finds a watch keeping time badly, infers that it was not made right, or else that its "works" are out of order. It there is any important malconstruction or defect, the difficulty is in the very organization of the child, and we cannot remove it: we can but partially remedy it. We cannot, like the watchmaker, put in a new spring or cog, for we have no creative power. remedy it. We cannot, like the watchmaker, put in a new spring or cog, for we have no creative power. If, however, the parts are all well formed, and all in their places, then it is only the functional operation that is deranged, and we may hope, as the watchmaker does in respect to a dirty, but well-made watch, to remedy the evil. We must not shun or flinch this materialistic view. It is the only sound one, and those who would treat idiotic children successfully, must set upon it trustfully and fearlessly. They are weak who deny it. They kick against the pricks who oppose it. It stands namifest. It is an ordinance of nature; and it is characterized, like every other ordinance, by divine wisdom and benevolence.

Nor is it important that teachers alone should admit this principle. Parents, in the true interest of their children, should understand it, and act accordingly. It has already been remarked that parents are usually

this principle. Parents, in the true interest of their children, should understand it, and act accordingly. It has already been remarked that parents are usually slower than others to see, and when they see, slower to admit the idiocy of a child. Sometimes, when the fact is too manifest to be concealed even from the partial eyes of affection, they keep the little ones out of the way, and lose precious years in inaction. There is no reductance to admit that it is sick, or puny, or subject to fits; but any mental deficiency is blinked out of sight. Among the numerous cases where parents come to consult us about a child, there is rarely one where they admit frankly, at the outset, that it is idoitic. They always begin a great way off, and approach the subject gradually, saying that the child cannot do this or that; cannot understand one thing or another; but then they state eagerly something else that it can do, or can say, and they apologise for what it cannot. They beg us not to suppose the poor thing is an idiot; but especially not to suppose the poor thing is an idiot; but especially not to suppose it was been so. We know what they mean, and how they feet, and can usually infer the truth from their efforts to conceal it.

This greater reluctance to admit the fact of mental than of bodily infirmity is so general as to be interesting psychologically. It is not conventional; it springs out of the very nature of man, and shows his disposition to esteem more highly things spiritual than things material. The mother weeps for the bodily infirmity of her child, but she blushee for his mental infirmity. The tear is natural, and the blushe for his mental infirmity. The tear is natural, and the blushe for his mental infirmity.

Now if it were generally understood that the men Now if it were generally understood that the men-tal deficiency or partial is usually the direct con-sequence of bodily imperfection, and that this imper-fection is subject to hereditary laws of descent, the infirmity might, perhaps, be of less frequent recur-rence; and when it did occur, the parests would be spared some unnecessary pain, and would resort at the earliest moment to the proper treatment of their unfortunate offspring.

Hence it is important to begin with attempts to

improve the general health. The curative tendency of nature should be kept constantly in mind, in the treatment of idiotic children.

treatment of idiotic children.

The growth and strength of the brain depend npon the health and vigor of the great central organs of the trunk. If these are in full vigor, they affect the brain favorably, which consequently attains its maximum of power, and then the person feels particularly bright; but if the great organs are in any way embarrassed in their functions, the brain partakes of the embarrassment, and the man who owns it becomes stupid. We frequently and plainly see this in every day life. We sometimes find a man who seems to stand upon the dividing line between average

sense and stapidity. During youth and early man-acod his body is in vigerous condition, and his brain, hood his body is in vigerous condition, and his brain, stimulated by fresh blood, is then at its maximum stimulated by fresh blood, is then at its maximum activity, if not of power, and the man shows average ability. But when the period of greatest intensity of the automatic functions is passed over, the brain slockers in its action, the mental manifestations diminish, and the man is seen to be a weak man, if not a fool, long before he dies.

To show the close connexion between physical causes and moral results, where none would be sus-

pected by the casual observer, Dr. Howe cites the ollowing extraordinay case, which occurred among his pupils:

following extraordinary case, which occurred among his pupils:

W.—, a lad of ten years old, was brought to us because he could not be taught in common schools, nor governed by common methods. There was nothing in his appearance to indicate any mental deficiency, or any bodity defect or allment. On the contrary, he was a bright-looking, hearty, active little fellow. He was well formed in all respects. His flesh was hard and elastic, his skin clear, his eye bright, and his bearing and actions showed that he was full of the elastic vigor of youth. He showed no sign of imbeculity, or deficiency of any particular faculty. He conversed well, and seemed to be docile and affectionate; nevertheless, he could not be taught by the common methods, and he was, morever, the very incarnation of mischief. He had a genius for termenting people, and it manifested itself in a thousand higemous and striking ways. He seemed possessed of an evil spirit, which would not be exorused by any prayer, nor subdued by any rod. It continually prompted him to mischief; and it was feared that, as he grew older, he would become dangerous to be left at large.

Now but for one additional symptom, it would

ally prompted him to mischief: and it was feared that, as he grew older, he would become dangerous to be left at large.

Now, but for one additional symptom, it would have seemed absurd to attribute this boys perversity of disposition, and of behavior, to any physical cause. He would have been whitped as a naughty, wicked boy; and when grown older, have been punished, perhaps, as a perverse criminal. This additional symptom is the occurrence, at irregular periods, of severe fits of an epileptic character. The spirit suddenly rends him; he falls down; is convulsed, and then, after a few moments struggle, becomes again the mischievous imp that he was before.

Here is a clear indication of physical affection of the brain, or some part of the nervous system; but, whether structural or functional, has not yet been ascertained. It was, however, soon discovered, by close watching, that he had the habit of slyly chewing and swallowing bits of wood, straw, strings, or anything that he could force downlist throat. Every effort was made to break up this habit, but in vain. No entreaties could prevent him from indulging it. A wire mask was fastened upon his face, and taken off only at meal times; but ever then, if unwatched for a moment, he would contrive to work a straw or crooked stick under the mask and into his mouth. Of course every one of these indigestible swistances remained for an indefinite time in the alimentary canal, and caused irritation, which extended to the brain, and tended to produce fits.

Now this boy was so intelligent and apparently so rational, that this habit of swallowing sticks and the like might be set down by unreflecting persons as only another sign of his perverse disposition. But the boy swallowed these substances because he felt at the stomack an irresistible craving for them; and this craving than he could prevent a fit. He had less power to resist the craving that the top more stop the craving than he could prevent a fit. He had less power to resist the craving that the top and the first

In the practical operation of the school aim is to arouse the attention of the pupils, especially to the forms, and other qualities of objects. The next is to teach them the names by which objects are called. This, in fact, is teaching language, but iniots do not pass beyond the mere rudimentary part of language, because they do not compre-hend any thing more than the general forms, and sensible qualities and attributes of objects When it comes to that subtle but real transition from language expressive of the qualities and attributes of material objects, to language expressive of immaterial and moral relations, they stumble at the very threshold. An idiot may, perhaps, make the transition perfectly enough, from the pleasure of tasting sweets, to pleasure in society of another, to say, understandingly, I love John or Mary; possibly to say, John or Mary is sweet-good-kind; but here he stops; or if, as we are sometimes told, he does not stop here, but goes on to acquire the more complex parts of language, then he is no longer an idiot.

None of the pupils, then, use language in the more complex and subtle forms. A low make use of all the common parts of speech. Six use substantives only. Seven are speechless, or use only interjectional ex pressions. A few can read simple sentences and comprehend them. Some pronounce words which they see pointed out, without really knowing the meaning. Arithmetic is constantly studied, as an excellent gym nastic exercise. Some idiots are quick at figures. Dr. Howe's remarks on this subject are pointed:

Dr. Howe's remarks on this subject are pointed:
Ciphering, said an eminent philosopher, is done in a small corner of a man's brain, and he might have added that it may be done in a small corner of a very small brain. Men of quick parts are sometimes so deficient in the faculty of number that they can hardly understand simple arithmetical processes; and some are even perplexed about recknning change for money. On the other hand, there are persons of less than general average ability, who have what seems to be an intuitive perception of the relations of numbers, and who can see at a glance the result of intricate combinations, which ordinary persons can numbers, and who can see at a grance the result of intricate combinations, which ordinary persons can arrive at only by long and laborious ciphering. Some of these mathematical products, as they are called, not only have no other faculty well developed except that of number, but even this ceases to work after they pass the period of youth; and from work after they pass the period of youth; and from eing tolerably bright, they become intolerably stu-old. Such eases go to confirm the notion of the inde-ardence of the faculty by which we perceive the

perdence of the faculty by which we perceive the relations of number.

A few years ago, when one of these prodigies was at the hight of his renown, he was examined by Mr. G.—, a rude but very able mathematician, who tried in vain to perplex him by arithmetical questions. These were solved instantaneously and correctly, as Mr. G. was obliged to acknowledge, after a quarter of an hour's work, with slate and pencil, upon each of them. He then examined him a little upon other subjects, and being asked whether the youth would not make a great mathematician, he replied contemptumake a great mathematician, he replied contemptu-opely. "No he will never be anything but a thunder-

About half of the pupils study geography. One class can name the great divisions of land and water, the mountains, rivers, and the like. They can give the names of the States, and tell what is the capital With an expert teacher they can make a recitation that excites the admiration of a charitable audience. Linear drawing and writing are taught to all who are capable of learning. "The change which has been brought about in many of the unfortunate children is very great. Their dirty and disorderly habits have been corrected. They can take care of themselves in respect to many wants which formerly had to be ministered to by others. They can dress and feed themselves with much more readiness and propriety. Some are beginning to be useful in vari-Nothing, however, need be added upon this matter to what has been said in former reports, except that there is a gradual and steady improvement. This must be obvious to those who knew the former, and see the present condition of the pupils. Many who were formerly noisy, dirty, gluttonous, violent and unmanageable are now quiet, tidy, temperate, docile and obedient."

The admirable management of the Massachusetts School will be perceived from our abstract of the President's Report, which no one can read without a high appreciation of his generous philanthropic efforts and a deep interest in the fate of the unfortunates to whom his labors have been so energetically devoted.

VALUATION TABLES ON THE "COMBINED EXPERIENCE" RATE OF MORTALITY, FOR THE USE OF INDURANCE COMPANIES. By ELITUR WRIGHT,

Life insurance is doubtless a good thing, especially for those who have the management of it. manage, they have pretty much their own way: the public, including their constituents, knowing even less than it cares about it. The directors are always the most respectable gentlemen, but infinitely little burdened with direction, unless it be with their eyes shut. This state of things is in a great measure due to the peculiar arithmetical difficulties of the subject—a difficulty which is surmount-ed in England by the employment of a little standing army of mathematical actuaries at comfortable salaries. In this way the directors get

at a second-hand knowledge of the affairs of theu company, through its actuary. In most cases in thi country the directors go it rather blind. Anything which should put it in their power at any time, by a little labor of their own or of an ordinary clerk, to ascertain the amount of their liabilities and know to a certainty whether their accumulations are what the law of mortality requires, we should think would be very acceptable to them. Such a thing is the series of tables prepared for six of the offices by Mr. Wright of Boston. It gives the value of a policy at two rates of interest, by the rate of mortality deduced from the ex-perience of a large number of the oldest companies, at all periods of existence, and is as easy of application as an interest table. It is to be hoped that no company will neglect hereafter to publish annually a balance sheet showing precisely what relation its accumulations bear to its liabilities under the law of mortality.

AMERICA AND SLAVERY

Helmich & Schmidt, No. 201 William et.

This is a pamphlet of some fifty pages in the German language, presenting a faithful history of the gradual development of Slavery and its political pretensions in the United States, fr a the Revolution until the present time. It is written with force and clearness, and demonstrates clerrly f . constant subserviency of the Democratic party a selled, to the policy of the slave power. It must e of great service German citizens of this com yeard we trust will have a wide circulation among there.

THE GREAT RED DRAGON, OR, THE MASTER KEY TO

The principal treatise, in this collection of antipapal tracts, is the production of an apostate Cathoc priest, written more than a hundred years ago. It consists mainly of a series of indecent narratives, in tended to expose the abuses of the confessional. Several other essays and articles by different authors are added to the edition, which aims at presenting a safe-guard against the allurements of Catholicisu

### CONNECTICUT.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. IN THE BUSHES, Aug. 27, 1854. I do not know that any one has given much thought or praise to the beauty of my native State, dear, rugged, old Connecticut. Massachusetts has her persu shouted far and wide. Vermont is on the lips of all summer tourists with such land as if each of its snowy mountain-caps overlaid a peak of veritable emerald. New-Hampshire shares the glories of her twin-sister; and Maine, far-off and half-civilized, keeps the crown of Nature untarnished, save by the rare speech and wonder-stricken eyes of tourists, on the unscaled summits of her virgin rocks. Even little Rhode Island is chronicled by the laughter-freighted tongues, wild with pleasure, of her summer worshippers, congregat-ing about the beryl seas at Newport: but who, save perhaps one or another of the crowds that do honor to old Yale in her annual reflorescence, has sung or said the beauties of Connecticut! I, who know her as a child knows his book of fairy-tales, from ragged beach and dimpled harbor to the bright crystal of rivers yet infant in brooks, offer here some imperfect tribute to her loveliness, for such of The Tribuxe readers as have leisure for other things than the eager stir and life of the great seething world. And since one must premise a few shadows of position and circumstance, let mine lie in this only—that I live in a nest of trees and shrubs called by the unambitions name of "The Bushes;" that I drive myself (when I cannot get any one else to do it) the gentlest of known horres, named Diana-for brevity, Di.; and that when I am alone I have a habit of holding "imaginary conversations," not equal to Mr. Landor's; so that I have a sort of con panionship with the friends that I meet use and love, wrought out of my own dreams. at any time or place. And now so much preface gives me room only for a single picture. Yesterday was a perfect day. Stainless blue overflowed the sky, and earth gave the reflect of its brightness from a myriad of green tints-grass, foliage, water-all of varying shadows. A vivid shower in the morning had exorcised dust, and a southwest wind rustled tenderly in the summer crisp leaves of the trees. I must drive—and where! Giving Di. the reins in a most resigned spirit, she turned her face eastward, as a daisy would not have done-for it was afternoon-and rolling over a wide road, I intimated gently that she should turn southward through -such a green lane! A mile of quiet-coolness -shadow; first between promise-bearing orchards, then by a slope where sheep and mullen-stocks are the "principal productions," and before another turn, into the heart of woods, silent, odorous and lonely, as if the hour before dawn had fallen among their boughs to wait for to-norrow. This over-past, a series of hilly by-roads, and grassgrown tracks fringed with hazel, led us to a wider path, between high sycamores hoary and picturesque, up, up, endlessly upward, though the slope is so gentle, to the summit of a hill where one grows dumb with delight. Below, on either hand, a retches a valky-sne, gathered between the hight you stand on and a range of shadowy hills, on which sleep forests, te with vellow stretches of grain, or a bare face of stony ascent: and on one of the slight rises that the sky-fringe touches with its undulant edge, stands a distinctly artificial elevation of some kind. I know, by life-long recollection of the beauty it is sign-posto, that it is the Tower on Wadsworth's Mountain, too distant to reach at this hour of the day. The other valley, on the right, is a wide and gracious sweep of country, fertile as Eden, and threaded with vibrati Eden never knew—the iron veins of railways—this is the Connecticut Valley. To the east, almost beneath us, lies the busycity, the business capital of the State, its various spires taporing heavenward, as the creations of this world do taper in that approximation-the steam of its tireless factories going upward, too, the score of the labor-psalm worked out benesth; and over, in all thick tree-tops, as if usture clung al cays to the ar-lightliness of rude art, at once to shelter and to teach. Far to the south you trace the river-course by a heavier and continuous clustering of trees, through whose branches comes the gleam of a white sail here and there, or the tiny curl of plame-like vapor from a pulling steamer. Northward are dim shadows of higher hills than any you can see just at hand. Mount Tom suggests itself a faint outline of strength against the fading sky; the white steeples of country villages naturalize the sweeping loneliness of woodland and champaign to your human consciousness; and the shrill whistle of an engine, tearing like some insone animal along the nd embankment, beats on your dress enses the feverish pulse of a world's artery. It is very levely, but one longs for that most expressive of the elements—water. "No," said Anthers, "I want rocks! I think rocks are the great necessity of natural beauty." "But not here, surely? rocks would be incongruous enough, and beside in so wide a range they would seem like pubbles." "You don't understand, Aura: I did not want them here, for they are not in place here, I know; but I meant that this type of nature is not one i should prefer, if Lake George itself slept clear in the valley. I like the primeval rudeness of earth, not her after-thought of adornment."

But there are so many investitures of beauty, Anthers, that in accepting one, you do not deny the rest; and the reason, which you do not perceive, why you like a ruder type is, that you do not love man. the race, as you some time will, perhaps. To me there is a higher charm than the utter silence and sacredness of mere Nature, in the plaintive and kin-

for a millenial utterance " Why. Aura! you are getting too transcendental

dred voice of human life, that utters its unconscious

home from a picture like this: I hear the vibrations of that minor chord that is struck by the heart-best

of every new life, rising slowly and piercingly

through this all-embracing other, all God himself, in

the follows of time, shall arrange it in the divine an-

them of 'peace on earth, good will toward men'-

sitogether; I cannot reach that flight " I turned around to detect the half-sad irony of Anthera's voice, glittering furtively in her blue eyes, but there were no eyes there: so I smiled at myself, and gave Di. leave to go on. Down the steep side of the hill she tred like a dancer, carefully and daintily; the sun was falling behind the dark blue hills without one stain of cloudy spiendor to burn on his track; and as I too went deeper and deeper into the narrow western valley, and felt the invisible mists of many a tiny stream and round pond gather coldly on my cheek, he sank entirely from sight, and beyond the pale sea-green tint that edged the gold horizon hung a white dream of grace—the tender croscent moon. I urged Di. on with more real, and twenty minutes of her fleetest spinning over the broad red road, under stately lines of sugar-maple and heavy, drooping

elms, brought me home.

"Where have you been!" said the veritable Anthers, as I jumped out and rewarded Di, with the mouthful of clover she had been whinnying for. "Te Prespect Hill. " I wish I had been with you," said Prespect Hill." I wish I had been with you she, "It is such an exquisite view." "You were," said I, lengting at her mystified expression. I leave it to you, patient reader, if she were not.

AURA W. H.

## MARINE AFFAIRS.

THE SERRY SOUTH,-This splendld elipper-ship, modeled and built by George Steers, will be launched from his yard at the foot of Twelfth-st., to-morrow Thursday morning at 91 o'clock. She is intended for the China trade, and the well known skill and experience of her builder is a guarantee of her superior sailing qualities. The Sunny South is about 800 tuns, and is to be commanded by Capt. Michael B.

Gregery. QUICK PASSAGE OF THE MARION.-The U. S. mail steamship Marion, Capt. Foster, arrived at this port yesterday in fifty-eight hours from Charleston.

yesterday in fifty-eight hours from Charleston.

Survey of the Saratoga.—The sloop-of-war Saratoga, Commander Walker, which has recently returned from a four years cruise in the China Seas, was visited by Commodore Gregory yesterday, and, after a faverable inspection, her crew, whose time of service had long since expired, were permitted to go ashore. A procession of those weather-beaten tars, with music and banners, marched with great decorum through our streets to their boarding-house, which, we are happy to say, is a temperance lourse. As they passed the Revere House, they gave three hearty cheers to their officers. [Boston Courier, Sept. 5]

Long and Perilous Voyage of the Ship Break Day, -The ship Break o' Day, of New-York, Capto Day, —The ship Break o Day, of New-York, Capt-Morse, from Liverpool Ang. 1, arrived at this port vesterday with 431 possengers to Enoch Train & Co. The voyage of this ship has been unusually protract-ed. Sie left St. Stephens, N. B., in December last for Liverpool, and encountered on the passage keavy gales, which crippled the ship, and she became so un-manageable that it was only through the untiring exertions of Capt. Jos. Moore, her late commander, who was subsequently lost overboard, that she sucmanages of Capt. Jos. Meore, her late commander, who was subsequently lost overboard, that she succeeded in reaching her destination in a sinking condition. After making repairs, she started on her return to Boston, but had not crossed half the Atlantic before she encountered these terrible gales which caused at that time so much destruction along the entire coast. The vessel was completely dismasted, and the only course was to put back to Cork under jury masts, whence she was towed to Liverpool. She was put in trim a second time, and has just returned to port, having occupied nine months in the whole voyage.

[Boston Journal, Sept 4.

Navat.—The U. S. steamer San Jacinto went to see from Nantasket Roads, Boston Harbor, on Sunday.

NAVAL.—The t. S. steamer San Jacinto went to sea from Nattasket Ronds, Boston Harbor, on Sunday morning about 9 o'clock. She is bound to the Battic, and will atop at Southampton. She will afterward visit the coast of Spain Portugal, touch at Gibraltar, and return to Philadelphia by way of St. Thomas and Cuba sometime in April or May next.

### LET US HAVE PEACE.

From The Richmond Whig.

From The Richmond Whig.

We can heartily second the wish of our cotemporary of The Baltimore American, that the country possessed some statesman, elevated in patriotism and commanding in influence, whose voice could be heard throughout the land rallying to his aid the conservative majority of all sections, and bidding Northern inanticism and Southern ultraism, Free Soil aggression and pro-Slavery agitation alike be still. We are fired of this everlasting commotion about negrodom: the Southern people are fired of it, and they want peace and quat, if it can be obtained without the serifice of their inalienable rights.

When the question of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was presented to them by a northern Senator, they naturally took sides in favor of that repeal. Its existence was an odious and unjust discrimination against the South, and when the opportunity was afforded to remove that discrimination the great mass of the southern people felt it a duty they owed to themselves and to their institutions to co-operate in effecting its removal. Whether it resulted in any practical advantage to them, or not, was not so much a matter of consideration as was the repudiation of a principle unfair as d anti-republican. They only asked of their northern brethren to be admitted on equal terms with them into the territories of the United States—the common property of all. They asked for no Congressional legislation, making those territories States States, but they did, and had a right to ask for the repent of such Congressional legislation as made them Free States.

Was this demanding too much of the North! Is

there Free States.

Was this demanding too much of the North! Is it his that our Northern brethren should insist upon the interposition of Federal power to aid them in making tree States out of the public domain, by prohibiting the citizens of the South from an equal particularly therein! I The North would never recognize making free States out of the public domain, by probibiting the citizens of the South from an equal participation therein? The North would never recognize the power of Congress to interfere and make slave States, then why should they insist upon its interference to make free States? If it has the power in the one case it has in the other yet, the North would resist to the last the exercise of any such power in the foreer instance. Will they ask for the needed that which they refuse to others, and to which others have as much right as they have? The whole question has been forciby illustrated by showing that the people of the Territories are as much entitled to the right of disposing of the subject of Slavery, or, in other words, their domestic institutions, at the time of their admission as a State, as any sovereign State, northern or courhern hes and this is all that is required.

Having obtained this in reference to the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, the South is content. As to the existence or non-existence of Slavery in those Territories, it is a matter that must be decided by the natural course of events. The South has taken no steps to fill up those Territories with slaveholding emigrants, by the aid of emigrant societies, or to enter into any sort of a scramble for the ascendancy there. She is content with the right for Southern enligrents to remove into Kansas or Nebraska with their claves, and that right she intends to maintain whether her people choose to go there or not.

with their slaves, and that right she intends to maintain whether her people choose to go there or not.

The Neer York Courser is right when it says in a late issue of that paper that: "If we are to judge by the general silence of their journals, the people of the South take but very little concern in the struggle which has been going on for the control of the two new territories. Having essayed to assert a principle by wiping the Missouri Compromise line of 30° 30° out of existence, they seem indisposed to carry the contention further." If the North gain the pratical advantage in the end by Kansas and Nebraska coming in as free States, let them have it. While they gain that sdyantage by the free and untrammeled decision of the people of those territories the South will never object, but let them gain it is that way and not seek to convert the Federal Government into a machine for manufacturing free territory, or into an instrument for destroying the rights and privileges of the people of any portion of the confederacy.

They beast now that they will gain every advance.

and privileges of the people of any portion of the confideracy.

They boast now that they will gain every advantage in the end—that Kansas and Nebraska must and will be free. Then why longer continue agitation! Why seek to reinstate the Missouri Compromise while they contend that the very territory over which it operators will be as much free territory eithout that compromise as with it? Why not let the subject alone if they are satisfied of such result! They admit themselves that before Corpress could act, and "the repeal of the re-" peal" be effected, under the most favorable circumstances, the whole matter of Slavery or No Slavery in those Territories will be shally settled by the popular will of those inhabiting them.

We believe ourselves that the question will be settled definitely one way or the other by the citizens of

We believe ourselves that the question will be set-tied definitely one way or the other by the citizens of Kanzas and Nebraska long before Congress could dis-pose of it, and that before the Missouri Compromise could be resistablished or its repeal resifirmed, the question will be placed beyond the territorial power of Congress. Further agritation, therefore, by the Nerth can result in no practical good. That is mani-fest by their own reasoning. Why keep it up, then? All the South asks is to be let alone, and why not let us have neace?

One of the most amusing incidents of the late excursion to Rock Island is thus related by The Utica Telem song that waits in those blue heavens graph. A gentleman in the wash-room said to the captain of the boat, "Can't you give me a clean

towel, captain \*\* "No," said the captain, than fifty persons have used that towel there you are the first one that's said a word again The Fairhaven Railroad, according to The Nun-ucket Inquirer, will not be opened until the middle of

#### Mater Enre.

DR. MUNDE'S WATER-CURE ESTABLISHMENT, at FLORENCE, Mass, (three miles from the
Northampton Déput, is now one of the largest and fusest institucions of the kind being ship to accommodate 150 partial
and situated in one of the hardsometast regions of the United
and situated in one of the hardsometast regions of the United
sad one of the first writers on the system of that remarkable
man, with whom he was intimustely connected for several years.
Address Dr. CHARLES MUNDE, Florence, Mass.

Address Dr. CHARLES MUNDE. Florence, Mass.

HUDSON RIVER WATER CURE at TARIRY-TOWN.—Patients are received at this new and
the model of the statistic properties of the statistic properties are received at this new and
teaching included and comforts of homes are editored, it
bears rich from the city by salroad and steamboat. Terms,
\$10.410 per west. For particulars address F. D. PEIRSON,
M.D. Tarriguous, New York.

M. D. Tarrytown, New York.

N. E. V. W. Y. C. R. C. T. T. And ORANGE MOUNTAIN WATER CURE. The largest, most complete and theoreughly furnished in this country, adording privileges in city and country.

Travelers accommodated with transfers board at No. 178 12th st. corner of University places.

O. H. WELLINGTON, M. D. South Orange, N. J. O. W. MAY, M. D.

South Orange, N. J. O. W. MAY, M. D.

WATER-CURE HOME, COUNTRY and
CITY-Dr. SHEWS, at Oyster Bay, L. L., for summer, reached daily by steamer Croton from Felton Ferry, and
Dr. TAYLOR'S cor. Sthaw, and Sthats, near Crystal Palace,
to open the whole year; cached by up-town countryances. The
peut of account adentions and reasonable terms at both places.

LY ATER, CLUBE, ANAPORTORIAN. WATER-CURE INSTITUTE and SCHOOL, WATER-CURE INSTITUTE and SCIENCE NO. 12 Laight st., R. T. TRALL, M.D., Principal. Ac-re modations for 100 persons. Competent Female Physicians.

## Legal Notices.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is barrely after of teasurance of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is bereby given to all persons baving claims agains: JAMES VOTEX, late of the City in New York, decreased, to present the same with vuculeus hereof to the subscriber; at his office No. 51 Broadway, in he City of New York, on or before the twopty sixth day of before are not. Dated New York, the 2nd day of August, 1854, auggs las-dimow D. STOUTENBURGH, Executor.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of secs having claims against JOHN LEE, Ja., late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with wonches thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 27 Waar-st, in the City of New York, do not before the twentieth day of November next.—Dated, New York, the left day of May [15], my/7 lawemWest.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, motion is hereby given to all

of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES R. HEATON, are of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vanchers thereof to the subscribers at the store of Thomas J. Blanchers thereof to the subscribers at the store of Thomas J. Blanchers No. 318 Hedds n-st. in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the four-result day of New York, the four-result day of New York. sixteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the four teenth day of March, 1854. MARGARET HEATON, Administratrix, m15 lawfmW\* THOMAS J. BLANCK, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of At 1 Checkers, of all order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET McGLYNN, formerly SUNNY late of the City of New York, doceased, to presently sune, with vouchest their of, to the subscribers, at the office of Robert B. Swein No. 111 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty ninth day of January next. Dated. New York, the 25th day of July, 1834.

[ROBERT B. SWAIN.]

Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surfrogace of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID GRAHAM, hate of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with voncer thereof to the subscribers, at the office of J. S. CARPENTIER No. 18 Feekman st., in the City of New York, on or before the 2nd day of January next.—Dated, New York, the 5th day of Jaly, 1854, DE WITT C. GRAHAM. Executors.

jyl2law@mW J. S. CARPENTIER.

IS CARPENTIER.

N. SUPREME COURT, DUTCHESS

N. SUPREME COURT, DUTCHESS

BANK against CYRUS S. SHEPARD—Summons for a Money
BEANK against CYRUS S. SHEPARD—Summons for a Money
BEANK against CYRUS S. SHEPARD—Summons for a Money
Beanad of Contract.—To the DENENDANT—You are hereby
summoned to answer the complaint in this action, of which
accept is filed in the Office of the Clerk of said Country at Poughkeepsie, (and was so filed on the fifth day of May, 1031,) and
serre a copy of your answer ou me at my office in said Poughkeepsie within twenty days after the service herost exclusive
of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment for the
sum of two thousand dollars, with interest from the usenitythird day of April, one thousand eight hondred and fifty-four,
therefore the coats of this action and protest—Datied May 5,
lessification coats of this action and protest—Datied May 5,
1894.

SULPREME COURT—COUNTY of ALRANY jyl2law6mW

sub lawflow Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY of ALBANY,
D-DAVID BANKS, Jr., guardian of PRANCIS S. BANKS
against GEORGE C. HERON and SOPHIA his wife. Suramana
for relief: To GEORGE C. HERON and SOPHIA his wife.
Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer
the complaint in this action, which was daily filed in the Office
of the Cierk of the County of Albany on the 24th day of August,
in the year one thousand eight hundred and firty four, and to of the Cierk of the County of Alleany on the sam asy of Angust, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty four, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office. No. 37 Chamberset, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such aervice, and if you fall to answer the said complaint within the time aboresaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated August 25, 1854.

W.M. G. BANKS, Plaintiff's Att'y, 37 Chambers-si., N. Y. and I lawfor W.

WM. G BANKS, Plaintiff's Att'y, 37 Chambers at., N. Y. and lawfew W.

S. U. P. R.E. M. F. COURT, PUTNAM COUNTY.

S.—JAMES W. DYKMAN set. ELisha J. BROWN.—
Nommons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)

—To the DPFE the complaint in this action, which was filed in the effice of the County of Putnam. at Carmed in the effice he 28th day of July, 1854, and to serve a copy of village on the 28th day of July, 1854, and to serve a copy of contract to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his collec, in Cold Spring, in Putnam County, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment saminet you in the sum of one thousand three hundred and fitty-one, besides the costs of this settion.—Dated July 28, 1854. and lawfiw Wed

SUPREME COURT—CITY and COUNTY of CUPREME COURT - CITY and GCOUNTY OF NEW-YORK—The PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK against JAMES DONALDSON and GEORGE WEBB.—Summons for a money demand on contract, com. so: served.)—To the detensiant above named GEORGE. WEBB: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, at No. 103 Broad send try, and to serve a copy of your answer to the sand complaint on the conscribers at their office, at No. 103 Broad way, in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service of this emmons on you exclusive of the day of such service; and if you ful to answer the said complaint within the time storesid, the plainties in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, with interrest from the 14th day of July, one thousand eight hundred, and fifty four, besides the costs of this action, and of protesting the note mentioned in the complaint.—Dated July 17, 1854.

Plainties Attorneys, No. 103 Broadway, New York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Circk of the City and Gounty of New York July 24, 1854.

CLARK & CORNWALL, Plainties' Attorneys.

JOS Involved.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the CUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the DA Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, relative to the OPENING of ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND-ST, from the 3d av. to the 4th av., in the City of New York. Notice is hereby given, that the costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above entitled matter, will be taxed by the Clerk of the Supreme Court, at his Office in the City Hall of the City of New York, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of September, A. D. 1551, at 10 of click A. M.

HENRY BEEKMAN,
TIMOTHY DALY,
JOHN CAFFREY,

New York, September 2, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the Ap-Delication of the Mayor, Aldermea, and Commonalty of the City of New York, relative to the OPENING of Elighter, FOURTH-ST, from the Stieaw, to the Eth av., in the City of New York. Notice is hereby given. That the costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above entitled matter will be taxed by the Cierk of the Su-preme Court, at his office in the City fishl of the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of September, 1854, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

New-York, Sept. 2, 1994.

FOR CHARLESTON and FLORIDA-Semi-I Weekly U. S. Mail Line—The faverite and fast-going steamer SOUTHERNER, T. E-wen commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North Biver, on WEDNESDAT, Sept. 6, at 4 orlects P. M. practicely. For freight, apply on board, where all bills or leding will be strond; and for passage, at the office of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co. No. 59 Broadway, and Pilatka, \$31,

LIVERPOOL and PHILADELPHIA STEAM—
SHIP COMPANY—NOTICE—The CITY OF PHILADELPHIA will sail for Liverpool on SATURDAY, Sept. 25,
instead of Sept. 9. as previously advertised.
SAMUEL SMITH, Agent, No. 17 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

SAMUEL SMITH! Agent, No. 17 Walnut-st. Philadelphia.

PASSAGE from ENGLAND by the BLACK
BALL LINE of LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

Persons wishing to SEND for their FRIENDS by the BLACK
BALL LINE of LIVERPOOL PACKETS on obtain Theats
OALY at the office of the owners and Agents, C. H. MARSHALL AC. No. 28 Burling slip, field of Johns.
The Black Bell or Oid Line of Liverpool Packets consists of
the following well-known and fast sailing slips, calling on the
lat and 16th of sech month:
HARVEST QUEEN, (new.)
SAAC WARGHT.
GREAT WESTERN, (new.)
MANHATTAN, NEW YORK
PROBLEM.

PERSONS WISHING SOLUMBIA,
NEW YORK
PERSONS Wishing to send money to their friends in Ireland or
England can obtain Sight Drafts for £1 and upward on the Royall Bank of Italy on Messes. Berling Bros. & Co., Bankers,
Liverpo and Lomion.

C. H. MARSHALL & Co.,
S. Barlingallo, foot of John-st.

LOR LIVERPOOL.—PATRIOTIC LINE—

OR LIVERPOOL -PATRIOTIC LINE-TOR LIVERPOOL.—PATRIUTIC LIABLE.

Packet of 9th September.—The spleodid and favorite
Packet-ship HENRY CLAY, Capt David Coultins, will sail
as above from pier No. 5 North River.
For freight or passage, having very superior State-room,
Second Cabin and Stevrage accommodations, apply on board,
or to SPOSFORD, TILESTON & Co., No. 36 Broadway,
N. B.—No Billie of Lading signed sutil the goods are cleared
the Connect House. A WOMAN IN GUATEMALA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune GUATEMALA, Monlay, May 15, 1854.

Long before this reaches New York you will have heard of the destruction of San Salvador. From heard of the destruction of the seports, as regarded more recent accounts we find the reports, as regarded the loss of human life, were grarly exaggerated.

Not more than 150 are known to be lost, though of course there may be many more of whom nothing is or will be known until Time yields up his records to Eternity: but, as in the time of the deluge, God gave them timely warning, and all these who heeded it escaped with life. Nearly all those who perished in escaped with life. Nearly all these who perished in the ruins were of the poorer classes, who remained in the hope of gaining reward for rescaing the property of the wealthy. Alas! they are not the first who have lost their lives by the temptation of gold. Poor have lost their lives by the temptation of gold. Poor have lost their lives by the temptation of gold. Poor have poorer classes of this country work like slaves, the poorer classes of this country work like slaves, they seldom gain more than a sally subsistence, and have nothing for their future grouped but an old age of beggery and the cold hand of charity to smooth their dying country. But the peports as to the catero

the poorer classes of this country subsistence, and they seldom gain more than a saily subsistence, and they seldom gain more than a saily subsistence, and they seldom gain more than a saily subsistence, and they seldom great their dying conches. But the reports as to the catera their dying conches. But the reports as to the catera their dying conches. But the reports as to the catera their dying conches. But the reports as to the catera their dying conches. But the seaped the great shock are now leveled to the ground.

I am informed that the sight of the poor frightened people flying in every direction was heart-rending in the extreme, and to many was added the irremarble loss of reason. The freasury of Gastemain parable loss of reason. The freasury of Gastemain was semptied for their relief, but what will \$5,000 but among so many sufferers? But at this time Gastemain could not well afford to give more than that, for famine stores us in the face. The locusts have scourged the country for four years past, and the scourged the country for four years past, and the scourged the country for four years past, and the scourged the country for four years past, and the scourged the country for four years past, and the scourged the country for four years past, and the scourged the country for four years past, and the scourged the country for four heart for interest of flour by which these can set only make a speculation, but do a great deal of good. Only think, flour is \$20 per barrel, and by the time a supply reaches us it will be much more. I do not meddle much with politics, but I will tell you all I know about the affairs of this country. It is proposed to make Carrera President for life, with power to appoint a successor, with a dozen or two antocratical privileges net worth mentioning. All this is for the good of the country—the benefit of like Republic!

But what does really enlist my womanly sympathies is a whisper that reaches us, to the effect that its also proposed to appoint Madame Carrera Presidentess of the

# PUBLIC MEETINGS. SECOND AV. ASSESSMENT. .

Yesterday afternoon the Committee on Assessments of the Board of Councilmen held an adjourned meeting in the Chamber of the Councilmen, City Hall, for the purpose of hearing the complaints of property holders, against the assessment for working the Second-av. There was quite a large attendance of

holders, against the assessment for worsing the Second-av. There was quite a large attendance of citizens.

About 3 o'clock the meeting was called to order, when the Chairman announced that the committee were ready to hear any objections relative to the assessment of property on the line of the Second-av.

Mr. E. KETCHUM first addressed the committee, and presented two or three affidavits from residents on the Second-av. testifying that no grading had been done along certain portions of the avenue of any importance or to any extent for the last three years. He further remarked that favoritism had been shown to certain parties and Mr. Rhinelander, contrary to the principle adopted through all this work, was permitted to take charge of the grading in front of his own property. If this was allowed in each case much expense would have been saved.

Mr. Silliman next spoke and said: The objections made to the assessments were very grave and very true. He (Mr. S.) owned lots on the corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth-st and Second-av. These lots were graded in 1218, and he understood that the grading was complete, but during the progress of the louishing business of assessments in this City he had been deprived of about one-half of his property is that section, and he had not been benefitted one dollar. He would ask if it was right that he should be taxed for the advantage of a corporation! There certainly could be no justice in such a course of conduct on the part of the City. Those experiments, for extaxed for the advantage of a corporation? There cartuinly could be to justice in such a course of conduct
on the part of the City. These experiments, for experiments they were, should be oarried on at the experiment of the experimenters. As to the Assessors,
the principle of their action was "power, and not
"right."

Much valuable property on the line had been assessed to improve marsh lets, and he thought it would
be the duty of the committee to inquire into the matter.

to adjourned for at least one week, to afford property holders ample time to collect testimony. For himself he desired to lay before the committee, at a future meeting, public documents.

he desired to lay before the committee, at a future meeting, public documents.

Mr. Crosny desired further time to investigate the matter, as the subject had only been brought to his notice vesterday (Monday). One fact, however, he would state, and that was in regard to the assessment of two lots, apposite to each other on the assessment of two lots, apposite to each other on the avenue; one of these lots had been assessed \$1.014, and the other \$380. This in itself was a matter that demanded the attention of the committee.

Mr. McManos was of opinion that the Second-av. Railroad Company should bear at least three quarters of the expense, inasmuch as the grading of said avenue was for their immediate benofit.

J. VANDERFOOL, Jr., hoped that those present, and all others interested in this matter, would give it their undivided attention, so that further testimony could be had before the committee at their subsequent meetings. He said that a meeting of proporty holders

IDCS. erty holder would be held at the "Bulls Head," corner of Twenty Fourth st. and Third-av., to-morrow (this evening) to express their views upon the matter. After some other remarks the committee adjourned till Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

BOARD OF TEN GOVERNORS.

A meeting of the Governors of the Alma-House was held yesterday afternoon, at their room in the Rotunda. Presext, Governors Draper, Pinckney, Townsend, West, Henry and Duke. The President, Gov. Draper, presided.

The requisitions show the following number of percent accomplishing in the various institutions under the

sons remaining in the various institutions under the charge of the Governors, for the week ending Sep-Charge of the Government of the Control of the Cont

Total 5,335

Died. 77

Discharge d 965

Sent to Penitentiary. 84

225

A communication was received from H. R. Baldwin, House Physician of Bellevue Hospital, complaining that requisitions for various articles for patients were not properly attended to. Referred to Committee for investigation.

A communication was received from the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital, submitting the following nominations as candidates for the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. Isaac Greene:

John A. Lidell, M. D.; L. S. Theband, M. D.; Stephen Smith, M. D.; Geo. A. Peters, M. D.; Coas. M. Allin, M. D.

On motion the election was deferred until the next

On motion the election was deferred until the ne.

On motion the election was deterred until the hear meeting.

A communication was received from Dr. Henry G. Cox, President of the Medical Board attached to the Emigrant Hespital, Ward's Island, in reply to a note inquiring the facts of the report in reference to a man from Blackwell's Island, said to have been refused medical aid on Ward's Island. As far as regards any want of humanity or kindness on the part of the physicians alluded to Dr. Cox assured the Board that the report was devoid of trath.

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.
This body met at the County Jail yesterday after-

moon.

Mayor Wall of Williamsburg presided, and a quorum of members answered to their names.

A communication was presented from Thomas W. Field of Bushwick, remonstrating against the allownance of the charge made by the Commissioners for mapping said town. Referred to Special Committee on the subject.

on the subject.

Supervisor Andrews reported as to the correctness
of the accounts of the Superintendents of the Poor, and
the report of the Superintendents was ordered to be
published in all the papers of the county.

The Committee on General Taxes reported the